GEOG 2002: Sample Questions for the Midterm

The correct answers are given at the bottom of the page. There are 50 questions, each with 4 possible answers. There will be 4 map questions and 5 clicker questions included in these 50. There will also be 3-4 bonus questions.

1. Over the past 200 years, time-space convergence, as illustrated by the graph, has

   a.) occurred at a steady and consistent pace
   b.) first at a faster pace, then at a slower pace
   c.) first at a slower pace, then at a faster pace
   d.) has not occurred at all

2. A nation-state is

   a.) non-existent in reality
   b.) the dominant political-geographic ideal of the past 200 years
   c.) where one nation occupies a territorially-delimited unit
   d.) all of the above

3. In terms of the current global distribution of democracy, which of the following statements is correct

   a.) There are approximately the same number of democratic and authoritarian states.
   b.) There are more democratic than authoritarian states
   c.) There are more authoritarian than democratic states
   d.) Democratic growth has continued at an increasing rate since 1985

4. Centripetal forces helping to promote the nation-state ideal include:

   a.) a common language
   b.) strong centralized government
   c.) minority demands for autonomy
   d.) a and b

5. Which one of the following is NOT a titular Muslim republic in Russia?

   a.) Tatarstan
   b) Chechnya
   c.) North Ossetia
   d) Dagestan

6. The “Belgian Curtain” geographically separates Poland from which set of countries:

   a.) Czech Republic and Hungary
   b.) Ukraine and Belarus
c.) Lithuania and Latvia  
d.) Germany and Slovakia

7. Compared to 1989, which of the following country combinations has experienced the fastest growth

a.) Russia and Ukraine  
b.) Moldova and Romania  
c.) Hungary and Poland  
d.) Macedonia and Serbia

8. Moldova borders on which of the following combination of states:

a.) Romania and Ukraine  
b.) Russia and Romania  
c.) Poland and Ukraine  
d.) Romania and Bulgaria

9. In the former Yugoslavia, Serbs constituted more than 10% of the population in which combination of republics

a.) Serbia, Macedonia and Slovenia  
b.) Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia  
c.) Serbia, Hungary and Bulgaria  
d.) Slovodia, Slovakia and Dobrynia

10. Irredentism is defined as

a) demands for separate state by a minority  
b) claim on a part of an adjoining state on the basis of shared ethnicity  
c) the serious tooth decay problems of Central Asians  
d) the successful peaceful disintegration of a state (e.g. Czechoslovakia)

Correct Answers:  
1. b  
2. a  
3. b  
4. d  
5. c  
6. b  
7. c  
8. a  
9. b  
10. b